NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CLASS\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 3 – Legislative Branch**

**Part 1 – Congress [CE 6a, 6c, 9b]**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Congress is an example of this; a two-house legislature (P. 116)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This part of Congress has representation based on population of the states (P. 116)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. This part of Congress has two members from each state, regardless of their population. (P. 116)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. To make laws, declare war, collect taxes, and regulate trade are all examples of these type of powers of Congress. (P. 220)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This document, in its Article 1, sec. 9, limits the powers of Congress (P. 221)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Seeking to influence legislators to introduce, vote for, or vote against a bill. (P.213)

**Part 2 – The Federal Law making Process. Put the steps of lawmaking in the correct order (P. 223-228) [CE 6c]**

**A. Send to the President D. Work in Committee**

**B. Debate on the floor E. Introduced by a Senator or Representative**

**C. Vote in the House**

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. First Step \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Fourth Step

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Second Step \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Final Step

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Third Step

**Unit 4 – Executive Branch**

**Part 1 – Federal Executive Branch [CE 6a, 6d]**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. He is the head of the United States’ Executive branch (P.240)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. What plan for how to raise and spend money must the President prepare annually for Congressional action? (P.246)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which officers of the judicial branch does the President get to choose? (P.246)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. What do we call the organization of government departments, agencies, and offices that the President must supervise? (P.249)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The President proposes legislation to deal with both foreign policy and domestic policy in this big annual speech to both houses of Congress. (P.245)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. What commissions make and carry out rules in interpreting and carrying out the law for certain types of businesses? (P.253)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. What 15 groups each fulfill one or more of the President’s duties in carrying out the laws? (P.251)

**Part 2 – Roles of the President of the United States. Match each title to its description. [CE 6d]**

**A. Chief of State C. Commander-in-Chief E. Chief Diplomat**

**B. Chief Executive D. Legislative Chief F. Chief of Party**

\_\_\_\_ 8. In this role, the President will give speeches and attend fundraisers during election years to help his party. (P.247)

\_\_\_\_\_9. In this role the President “takes care that the laws be faithfully executed” (P.243-246)

\_\_\_\_\_10. In this role the President may veto bills. (P.244-245)

\_\_\_\_\_11. In this role the President represents the United States to foreign nations. (P.244-245)

\_\_\_\_\_12. In this role the President leads the armed forces of the United States (P.244-245)

\_\_\_\_\_13. In this role the President acts almost like a King, carrying out ceremonial duties (P.247)

**Unit 5 – Judicial Branch**

Part 1 – Federal Judicial Branch [CE 6a, 10a, 10b]

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Judicial branch is made up of the Supreme Court and over 100 other… (P.266)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. This is the Supreme Court’s power to overturn any law they decide is in conflict with the Constitution. (P.276)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Federal courts try cases involving Federal law and those cases that raise questions about which document’s interpretation? (P.269)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. This type of federal court holds trials with a judge, and usually a jury; it holds original jurisdiction in almost all federal cases. (P. 271-273)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. This type of federal court has judges, but no juries. It only holds appellate jurisdiction; meaning that it hears cases appealed from the lower courts. (P.271-273)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This federal court’s Justices exercise final appellate jurisdiction and very limited original jurisdiction over some special cases. (P.271-273)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This Supreme Court decision led to the creation of the power of judicial review. (P.277)

Part 2 – Criminal and Civil Cases [CE 10c]

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. What must the police have in order to make an arrest? (P.542)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. A suspect who has been arrested may be held in jail, or released after paying this; money paid as a promise that they will return for their trial. (P.544)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. What do we call the court hearing that formally charges the defendant, followed by his entering of a plea? (P.545)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. At this court procedure, witnesses and evidence are presented in an attempt to prove the defendant guilty or not guilty. (P. 546-547)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. In this type of case, the court settles a dispute between two parties. (P.562)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. This is a legal document filed by the plaintiff that charges someone with having caused them harm. (P.569)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Who decides most civil cases (although juries are sometimes used)? (P.570-571)

Part 3 – Constitutional protections of the Legal System [CE 10d]

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. The 5th Amendment guarantees this; the process by which the government must treat people fairly when they are accused of breaking the law. (P.168)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. The 14th Amendment is sometimes called the “Second Bill of Rights” because it extended the protections of the Bill of Rights to these governments? (P.189)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. This amendment protects the accused from excessive bail and fines, as well as cruel and unusual punishments. (P.169)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. This amendment requires a warrant or probable cause to be present before a citizen is searched. (P.167)